

CLEVELAND'S CUFF.

Further of the Match Being Worked up With Sullivan.

No Definite Reply Yet Received From the Boston Slugger.

Thompson Arrives at Cleveland --A Chat With Him.

Tom Kelly Wants to Back Fred Zachritz Against Mervine.

Charles Mitchell Knocks Out Joe Denning in Four Rounds.

Bloody Hard-Glove Fight at Pittsburg Last Night.

Seventy-two Rounds Fought--The Police Capture the Crowd.

THUMPER THOMPSON.

SULLIVAN STILL SILENT. CHICAGO, March 20.--Sporting men are still anxiously awaiting a reply to Mervine Thompson's challenge to fight John L. Sullivan for \$6,000 a side, London prize-ring rules. Parson Davies sent another dispatch to Sullivan yesterday afternoon asking him to "declare himself," but the dispatch was not answered. Although Sullivan's backers in Chicago were authorized to arrange only for a fight according to Marquis of Queensberry rules, there are any number of men who will back him in a London prize-ring match, and should he ignore Thompson's challenge many who are now his friends will accuse him of cowardice.

A WRESTLE FOR ROSS.

Agropes of sporting matters it might be mentioned that Frank Whittmore, who threw Duncan C. Ross, the champion wrestler, at the South Side natatorium Saturday night, has announced his willingness to wrestle Ross for \$250 a side in a catch-as-catch-can match. After he had been thrown Saturday night Ross had it announced to the crowd that he was willing to wrestle Whittmore for money, and the question now is, Will he do it? He will wrestle McLaughlin March 24.

A TALK WITH THOMPSON.

CLEVELAND, March 20.--When train No. 6, on the Lake Shore road arrived from Chicago at 7:05 o'clock yesterday morning, a dozen gentlemen stood in the Union depot intently watching the windows and platforms. Just as the last sleeper pulled past them, one of the gentlemen raised his cane and pointing towards the rear platform, said: "That's Thompson." The gentleman referred to jumped down from the steps and made his way toward the stairs. "The party of gentlemen followed me, mistaking me for his acquaintance. They were commercial men from Buffalo and New York and had never met the great pugilist. "So you have arranged a meeting with Sullivan at last?" said a leader reporter to him after he had given him time to get shaved and brushed.

"Yes, sir; and it is what I have been trying to do for a long time. I have often witnessed Sullivan's method of fighting, and am not at all afraid of meeting him. He may be able to whip me, but I do not believe it. I shall be in splendid condition by the time the match comes off."

Mr. Thompson leaves for the east this morning, and will be absent several days. He will return in time, however, to witness the great match between Ross and McLaughlin.

ANOTHER AMBITIOUS PUGILIST.

Tom Kelly, although out of the ring, still takes a lively interest inistic matter, and offers to back Fred Zachritz, of this city, against Mervine Thompson, of Cleveland, O., in a glove fight for \$10,000 to \$5,000, to take place in Cleveland, if he, Thompson, prefers it. Zachritz would probably enter at about 190 pounds, and Thompson at 200 or over, the test to take place at any time within six months. If this match is made there will be some pretty work done in the fist line, as both are good men.

A BLOODY HARD-GLOVE FIGHT.

PITTSBURG, March 20.--Jack Davis, of Wheeling, and Jim Conners, of Pittsburg, fought a desperate prize fight with hard gloves, for a silver cup valued at \$200, to-night, in a barn at South end. Seventy-two rounds were fought, resulting in favor of Conners. Both men were badly punished, and Davis was unable to stand at the finish of the fight. When the fight was over, fourteen policemen forced the door of the barn open, and succeeded in arresting Davis and a number of spectators. Conners escaped in the excitement. About 200 persons witnessed the fight.

MITCHELL VS. DENNING.

New York, March 20.--Over five hundred people witnessed the soft-glove fight between Charles Mitchell, the Key-lie pugilist, and Joe Denning, of this city, to-night, for \$250 a side. Four rounds were fought but at the end of the first it was evident that Mitchell was far the superior.

ZORA BURNS

Closing up of the Carpenter Case.

PITTSBURG, Ill., March 21.--The celebrated Carpenter murder trial draws to a close. Since the beginning of the trial (March 10) 137 witnesses have been examined on both sides and every point in the case, from the time Zora Burns entered Carpenter's house in January until her death in October, have been carefully considered. The prosecution promised a strong circumstantial case, but the points brought out were not clearly defined. The defense promised to bring their client out of the case, without a taint of suspicion resting upon him, and to rebut every circumstance advanced by the prosecution. The latter they have failed to do and although the

case built up by the prosecution is acknowledged to be weak.

THE DEFENSE HAVE FAILED.

to tear it down, as they promised. The taking of testimony closed yesterday afternoon, and up to the close of the night session two lawyers for each side had argued the case. McNeely, for the defense, was the first speaker to-day. He dwelt particularly upon the fact of Zora's pregnancy, and attempted to show that the train boy, Carter, and not Carpenter, was the father of her unborn child. He attacked the evidence of Miss Thomas, who testified to seeing Carpenter's rig on the road Sunday night. He had nothing to say against the lady's truthfulness, but she was mistaken. McNeely's speech was not an exhaustive one, as he touched but a few points in the case and drew but a few logical deductions from them. He went upon the

IMPOSSIBILITY OF THE MURDERER.

being his client, but hardly attempted to show from the facts in the case that he was innocent. Blinn followed him. The arguments he presented this morning were most exhaustive. Beach, for the defense, said of Blinn last night: "He is the meanest man to follow in a case I ever knew. He is a gouger and always goes to the bottom. He can shave the truth clear without cutting it than any man I ever saw, and when he gets through to-morrow there won't be anything left of that case."

PITTSBURG, Ill., March 20.--The entire day was consumed in the hearing of the arguments of the three counsel in the trial of O. A. Carpenter, charged with the murder of Zora Burns. The closing argument began at the night session to-night and will be concluded to-morrow, when the case will be given to the jury.

CHICAGO'S MARKETS.

Better Trade and a Slight Advance All Around.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

CHICAGO, March 20.--The cattle market opened brisk, with a slight advance on shipping and dressed beef grade. The demand was mainly for good killing cattle for the dressed beef trade; big export cattle did not share in the general advance, though there was a fair export order on the market. Butcher's stock was firm, and there were a good many buyers of stockers and feeders on the market. The market closed active and 10c higher: 1,350 to 1,500 lbs, export grades, \$6.30 to \$6.95; good to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, \$5.75 to \$6.30; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, \$5.00 to \$5.60.

The cereal market has a better tone to-day, displayed more firmness, and remained steady throughout the entire session. The increased export movement and the reduction in the visible supply both tended to create a better feeling, and several heavy shorts in the wheat market bought liberally. The wheat market opened steady, advanced with only slight fluctuations to 1/2c fluctuated, and closed 1/2c higher than yesterday. Corn ruled steady, with a firm demand, and moderate but aggregate trade, not large; local short's were covering. A few outside orders were also received. Prices fluctuated within a range of 1/2c, and closed 1/2c higher than yesterday. Speculative orders for oats were very limited; prices a shade easier.

A GIGANTIC DESPOTIC DEED.

DAYTON, O., March 20.--E. M. Eberhart, of Arcanum, who had deserted his wife and lived in another city as the husband of another woman under an assumed name, returned yesterday and tried to get reconciliation. The woman refused and he mangled her probably fatally with a knife. An alarm was raised and the citizens scoured the woods, intending to lynch him. Subsequently the barn was discovered on fire and the body of Eberhart was found hanging inside with a note on the breast expressing a hope to meet his wife in the next world.

ARREST OF SAMUEL HOLLOWAY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 20.--Sunday the police authorities received a dispatch from Omaha instructing them to arrest Samuel Holloway on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Holloway was not known here but the dispatch contained a description that enabled the officers to arrest him. Yesterday afternoon officer Galligan, of the Omaha police, arrived with a requisition, and started west with the prisoner last night.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, O., March 20.--The republican city convention to-day nominated local officers. Resolutions were adopted charging the democratic caucus and conventions of this state with virtually selling offices of trust and honor to the highest bidder. Declaring in favor of the restoration of the tariff on wool, and in favor of letting the Scott law remain as it is. Resolutions were also adopted commending General Logan for introducing the bill to distribute the public lands among the soldiers of the late rebellion, asking its passage by congress.

MINNIE HASK'S COMPANY TELESCOPED.

PALESTINE, TEX., March 20.--A passenger train on the Missouri Pacific was telescoped this morning with a freight train. The Minnie Hask company was on board, and was badly shaken up and bruised.

"DUBLIN JACK'S" DESPOTIC DEED.

Special Dispatch to The Bee. DODGE CITY, Kas., March 20.--A hard character known as "Dublin Jack," threw himself before a rapidly moving train this afternoon and was terribly mangled.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

St. Louis, March 20.--The next annual convention of the national conference of charities and corrections will be held at St. Louis, October 23.

A FLYING FATALITY.

A Locomotive Boiler Explodes With the Train at Full Speed.

The Engineer and Fireman Blown 400 Feet to a Mangled Death.

Several Other of the Train Employes Seriously Injured.

The Engine and Train Hurdled Down a 15-Foot Embankment.

Miraculous Escape From Death of the 29 Passengers.

List of the Injured--The Cause Enveloped in Mystery.

WOE ON THE WING.

THE EARLIER ACCOUNTS. PITTSBURG, March 20.--The Chicago limited express coming east ran into a landslide near Columbus, Ohio, this morning at four o'clock and was wrecked. No particulars of the accident have been received here yet, but as a special train with physicians left for the scene, it is believed a number of persons have been injured.

A later report says Engineer Richards and the fireman, name unknown, were killed instantly. All passengers more or less injured, none killed. Official reports to the Pennsylvania market say the limited express was coming down the Franklin grade, three miles east of Salem, O., at the rate of forty miles an hour when the engine met an obstruction of some kind, and went over the embankment. The entire train left the rails, but only the baggage car and smoker upset. When the engine overturned the boiler exploded, blowing the engineer, engineer, and Charles Rhodes, fireman, were blown several hundred yards and instantly killed. The baggage master, Beisel, and brakeman Landers, were slightly injured. Six passengers were also painfully hurt, but none dangerously. Their names could not be learned. Other passengers were

EARLY SHAKEN UP.

but uninjured. A train was sent out from here immediately and the passengers transferred. It will arrive some time this afternoon when further particulars will be obtained. No telegraphic reports have been received from the scene of the accident.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

One says the train consisted of an engine, three passenger coaches, baggage and mail car and sleeper. Upon reaching Columbus, Ill., the engine left the track, plunging down the embankment thirty feet. The baggage car and smoker followed and were badly wrecked. To add to the horror almost before the passengers could realize what had happened, the boiler of the engine burst with a report heard for miles. The baggage car, lying near the engine, was blown to pieces. The dead and mangled bodies of the engineer and fireman were found 400 yards away. In addition to the injured given already, the colored porter of the Pullman sleeper was seriously injured. As yet no definite cause can be assigned for the accident, but the opinion is expressed that an obstruction was accidentally placed on the track in such a way as to be unnoticed by the engineer in time to avert the accident.

PULLER CARICATURES.

YECHEMOCROY, O., March 20.--A special from Lintonia to the News-Register says: The boiler on the express due here at 4 A. M. exploded four miles west of here, derailing three Pullmans, the baggage car, blowing the engine to pieces, and killing the engineer and fireman, and injuring a number of passengers. The killed--James Richards, the engineer, and Charles Rhodes, the fireman. The following is a list of the wounded: J. H. McKnight, Fort Shaw, Montana, scalp wound; J. B. Violet, New York, head hurt; H. F. Douglass, Ft. Yates, Dakota Territory, scalp wound; Richard Arter, the porter, scalp wound; R. Brunsvold, Erie, Pa., head cut; O. N. Beisel, left leg and ankle broken; Henry Gendall, back bruised and scalp wound; D. C. Newcamp, Atchison, Kas., back hurt. Several others were slightly injured.

PITTSBURG, MARCH 20.--LATER RELIABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ACCIDENT ON THE PITTSBURG, ILL. WAYNE & CHICAGO EAST-BOUND LIMITED EXPRESS AT AN EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING, STATES THAT WHILE ROUNDING A SHARP CURVE, RATTING AND HIGH RATE OF SPEED THE ENGINE EXPLODED WITH TERRIFIC violence, hurling the engine down a fifteen-foot embankment, blowing the engine and fireman 400 feet and killing them instantly. The dining car slid down the embankment; the combination car followed the engine, landing on the boiler

WITH TERRIFIC VIOLENCE.

The remaining cars were derailed and broken. The greatest excitement and confusion prevailed among the twenty-nine passengers being either unconscious or imprisoned. The sleeping car porter introducing the bill to distribute the public lands among the soldiers of the late rebellion, asking its passage by congress.

THE FOLLOWING PASSENGERS WERE INJURED IN ADDITION TO THE NAMES SENT IN PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS:

Frederick Mather, Philadelphia, bruised face. Wm. Rich, Chicago, cut head and face. Mrs. Dean, Chicago, arm bruised. E. G. Northam, Philadelphia, face bruised and cut. Mrs. Lech, Chicago, arm cut. Wm. Fuller, Chicago, face cut.

The passengers and the injured were brought to Pittsburg by a special train. The escape of the passengers was most miraculous. The exact cause of the accident will probably never be ascertained. The officials exonerate Engineer Richards. The company's loss will be \$15,000.

POSTAL TELEGRAMS.

Congressman Budd Exposes the Trickery and Jobbery of the Mackey Scheme.

WASHINGTON, March 20.--Representative Budd, of California, appeared before the house committee on post office and post roads to-day, and argued that the proposed contract postal telegraph company was defective in form and substance. It was a trick of the Mackey company, and was introduced for the sole purpose of preventing the passage of the Sumner bill establishing government postal telegraph. This company proposed to prevent government's action on the postal telegraph for ten years, and yet it was only bound to transmit at the proposed rates in free delivery cities and could "gauge" smaller places if it chose. For several years the people west of the Mississippi were to suffer under the exorbitant rates as the company was not to build there for that period. The proposition, plainly put, is to kill the Sumner postal telegraph bill, to throw away a privilege worth forty millions, to stop postal telegraph relief for ten years and aid this corporation in forcing a consolidation with the old ones or to purchase their lines and rights, against the transfer of which the bill does not provide. In conclusion, Budd denounced the bill as a job, and said it should be strangled in its inception. He declared that nothing short of the postal telegraph system would satisfy the people.

MURDERED BY HIS MATE.

Trial of Convict Anderson for Killing Convict Mooney in a Joliet Cell.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 20.--The Daily News Waukegan (Ill.) special says: The trial of Michael Mooney, charged with the murder of his cellmate, John Anderson, at Joliet penitentiary, begins here to-day on a change of venue. The body of the murdered man contained thirty-three knife wounds. Mooney was convicted of murder on the first trial, and during the hearing the head of his supposed victim was exhibited in court by the prosecution to make certain of his conviction.

The other prison officials told the story of the murder--how Anderson and Mooney were locked in the same cell; how a scream was heard and the watchmen went to the cell and found Anderson dying from knife stabs and Mooney lying in the upper bunk saying that Anderson had fallen in a fit; how Mooney's hand and underclothing were bloody, and finally, how the wounds were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of suicide.

A TRESTLE TRAGEDY.

The Cry of Murder Heard at Night on a Cedar Rapids Bridge.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 20.--An unknown man to-night was murdered after a fearful struggle on the trestle leading to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge on the west side of the river. The body was carried to a point in the bridge and dropped into the river. Two men, hearing the struggle and call for help, rushed to the scene. The murderer was hidden on the trestle and fed in a westerly direction. An alarm was given the police force and others on the track. The murderer is tall, stout, light-colored and bald, wearing no hat, with clothes and hands blood-stained. His capture is certain unless aided by friends.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, March 20.--The senate this morning took no action regarding the cattle disease, but consumed all the session discussing the railroad bill. The house, after making the cattle disease bill introduced yesterday the special order for the day, took up general legislation. Several bills were introduced. The bill for the appointment of a state veterinary surgeon was passed. Resolutions sustaining the railroad commissioners in their assumption of power to fix maximum freight rates were introduced and referred.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION THE SENATE ADOPTED THE HOUSE BILL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A STATE VETERINARY SURGEON AND DEFINING HIS DUTIES. HE IS TO BE UNDER THE INSTRUCTION OF THE LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION. A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO SECURE FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO PREVENT THE FURTHER SPREAD OF THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE WAS DEFEATED. THE HOUSE SPENT THE AFTERNOON IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE CONSIDERING THE BILL INTRODUCED YESTERDAY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS. THE FIRST SEVEN SECTIONS WERE AGREED TO. IT PROVIDES FOR A LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION, AND DEFINES THEIR DUTIES AND POWERS. ADJOURNED.

PAOLA, KAS., MARCH 20.--THERE IS NO FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN THIS COUNTY, AMONG THE CATTLE OF MIAMI COUNTY OR ANYWHERE ELSE IN EASTERN KANSAS. OUR CATTLE HAVE COME THROUGH THE WINTER IN PRIME CONDITION.

BOLD ROBBERY OF A FREIGHT TRAIN.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.--Three negroes--Lewis, Freeman and Anderson--boarded several freight trains in East St. Louis last night and to-day, and with drawn revolvers, overpowered the conductors and robbed their cars. At noon a post, led by Alderman Green, from East St. Louis, attacked the negroes six miles from the city; after an exchange of over forty shots the negroes were arrested. Anderson and Alderman Green were wounded.

ARRESTED ON A DRUNKEN CONFESSION.

DENVER, Va., March 20.--The police arrested a man to-day, who while drunk on a Midland train, confessed that he had killed two colored men named Sam and Henry Clark and wounded United States bailiff, Leo James.

A NEW CATTLE DISEASE IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, March 20.--The Inter Ocean's Rockford (Ill.) special says: A disease supposed to be apthous has appeared among the cattle here. They are taken sick at night and die before morning. The bodies are much bloated.

AN 1812 VETERAN DEAD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 20.--Col. Norman Curtis, a veteran of the war of 1812, died here to-day, aged 92.

ORGANIZED APPETITE.

Congressional Doings Indicate That Name For the Democracy.

The Discussion on the Two Prominent Bills Now Up for Action.

The House Considering the Bonded Whisky Extension Scheme,

By Which Kentucky Would Get a Rebate of \$66,000,000.

The Senate Struggling With the Proposed School Fund Grab,

By Which the South Expects to Get Many Millions More.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRUCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.--It now transpires that the recent double conference between McClure, of Philadelphia, and the Randall and Morrison parties was an agreement that if the Randall party would offer no objections to the whisky bill, Morrison people would not attempt to force party lines by caucus dictation on the tariff bill, or would at least omit the attempt to read the Randall people out of the party if they refused to be ruled by the caucus on this question.

NOMINATIONS.

Regular Press Dispatches. WASHINGTON, March 20.--Nominations for postmasters to-day: John W. Hart, Traer, Iowa; C. H. Spring, Grayville, Ill. The caucus some day next week.

STAR ROUTE STENCH.

GO. Bliss, government counsel in the star route cases, was examined to-day by Springer's committee. He related the history of how he became connected with the cases. He expressed a decided opinion that the case against Dorsey was the strongest the government could have selected, and not the most complicated and difficult, as stated by other witnesses. Bliss exhibited an agreement between the government and Colonel Ingalls, attorney for the Salisbury-Parker combination, contractors, stating that "they did not owe the government anything, but if it was proven they had received money which they were not entitled to, they were willing to return it." Bliss will continue his testimony to-morrow.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.--The resolution introduced by Mr. Van Wyck (rep., Neb.) was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senate copies of the accounts and vouchers of the disbursing agent of the department of justice for miscellaneous expenses relating to star route cases for the last three years. Mr. Hoar (rep., Mass.) was then called up and the senate resumed the consideration of the bill increasing the salaries of United States district judges to \$5,000. The pending question was on Morgan's amendment providing that the increase shall only apply to judges hereafter appointed.

MR. ALLISON (rep., Iowa), from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably the house bill to provide for the most urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the services of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. Placed on the calendar. Allison gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

THE CONSIDERATION OF BLAIR'S EDUCATION BILL WAS RESUMED.

Mr. Van Wyck (rep., Neb.), inquired whether the elective franchise, made secure to the colored people by the constitutional amendment, even secured to the colored people the right that had been sought to be given them.

Mr. Blair did not think it had, but one reason was that the colored people were not educated. He read from the inaugural address of President Garfield, in which it stated "The nation was responsible for the freedom and enfranchisement of the colored people, and was equally responsible for seeing that they were prepared by education to exercise the rights of freemen."

A vote was taken on Ingalls' amendment (made yesterday), specifying school age. Plumb, (rep., Kan.), moved an amendment which would require that the several states should expend on education for the first five years of the operation of the bill amounts equal to the amounts received by them severally from the national fund, the provisions of the bill only requiring the expenditure by each state for the period a sum equal to one-third the sum to be received from the national fund. There was no pretense. Plumb said, that Massachusetts, Connecticut or New York needed this money, and he did not think a state that did not provide for the education of its own people would benefit by the fund provided for it as by other people. Reform in that direction had to come from within.

Mr. Hamilton (dem., S. C.) remarked that the southern states expended \$7,050,000 annually for public schools. Mr. Logan (rep., Ill.) said Ohio alone spent \$7,000,000 annually for its public schools.

Mr. Plumb (rep., Kas.) objected to illiteracy being made the basis for the distribution of the fund. That would put a premium on ignorance. That would be giving to a state sums of money not according to the number of persons it kept at school, but according to the number it did not keep there. Schools should be made a neighborhood affair; that was its proper place. Mr. Plumb showed the great progress made by his own state under that plan.

Mr. Garland (dem., Ark.) said he felt no uneasiness in voting for the bill. He thought it a proper case for the interposition of the general government.

Mr. Ingalls (rep., Kas.) criticized the bill as defective in several particulars. Mr. Blair (rep., N. H.) said the sena-

tor was bringing microscopic and telescopic examination to bear on it.

Mr. Ingalls (rep., Kas.) thought the bill appropriating \$105,000,000 might be well examined microscopically and telescopically; also historically and politically, or by any other method that could be applied. The amount was large enough to warrant it.

Mr. Allison (rep., Iowa) thought the bill proceeded on a wrong principle. It began by giving the first year a large appropriation and reducing it year by year. It should begin with a small appropriation and increase it year by year, as needed. Another objection was that it gave money to states that did not need it. Iowa spent annually about \$6,000,000 for its public schools, and did not need any large. He thought those states having a large colored population should be helped to educate it. He had no doubt of the power of congress to give the help. But why give aid to Massachusetts and any other state that did not need it? Allison also opposed any appropriation that would extend beyond one year, and the debate will be resumed to-morrow.

Mr. Logan, (rep., Ill.) called up the report of the committee of conference on the military academy appropriation bill, and moved concurrence therein. Agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Turner (dem., Ga.) called up the Virginia contested election case of Garrison against Mayo. The report declares the contestant, Garrison, entitled to a seat. Mayo, the sitting member, was heard in his own behalf. At the conclusion of Garrison's speech, after further debate, a resolution declaring Garrison entitled to the seat was unanimously adopted, and that gentleman appeared and took the oath of office. The house then went into committee of the whole on the bonded whisky bill.

The military academy appropriation bill was passed.

Objection was made to the reference of the senate bill for the eradication of the foot and mouth disease to the senate committee, with leave to report at any time; so the bill will have to take the usual course.

The house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Dorsheimer in the chair) on the bonded whisky extension bill.

Mr. Willis (rep., Ky.) explained its features, declaring that a failure to pass the bill meant bankruptcy and ruin, not only to many of the most important and influential firms in Kentucky and the west, but to manufacturers and innocent holders of whisky and many leading western banks. The distillers were the only victims of special legislation in the land. Alcohol was the only taxable article under the law that was compelled to pay tax before it reached the consumer.

In the last thirty days there had been a shrinkage of 5 cents per gallon in the price of whisky. There had been a shrinkage in the price of grain and stocks in the last few years amounting to billions. There had been a shrinkage of \$60,000,000 in the value of warehoused whisky. England was supplying herself with grain from India, and would be independent of the United States within three years. What would become of the hundreds of millions of bushels of grain raised here which was now consumed in England. If this bill failed--if these distilleries closed and demand a shut down, the time would come again when the farmers will burn corn for fuel.

Mr. Blount (dem., Ga.) said the house was asked to extend the time for the payment of the tax on 70,000,000 gallons of whisky, amounting to \$66,000,000. The existing depression was the result of over-production. He sympathized with the distillers, but opposed the bill as a principle of public policy. It was a proposition to lend the distillers the sum named. He did not believe this measure would remedy the evil; on the contrary, it would only aggravate

it. The time was not far distant when the country would be in a condition to repeal the internal revenue taxes and suppose it should be done in 1887. By that time the taxes on bonded whisky would, if the bill was passed, amount to \$200,000,000 and congress would be asked to grant a rebate of those taxes.

Mr. Kees, (dem., Ga.) regarded the bill as the worst species of bad legislation he had ever known presented to congress. The owners of whisky were no more entitled to relief than any other class of speculators.

Mr. Cox, (dem., N. Y.) delivered an elaborate speech on the general subject of the tariff and revenue laws. He supported the Morrison bill, and admitted there was some division in the party on the question, but trusted they would be reconciled.

Mr. Broadhead, (dem., Mo.) favored the bill. He was not in favor of further contracting the currency by taking the revenue from whisky.

Pending action, the committee rose. To-morrow is private bill day, and the consideration of this bill cannot be continued except by a two-third vote. Adjourned.

OVER IN IOWA.

The House Votes to Adjourn April 2 --The Senate Talks on the S. C. A. S. P. Land Grant, and Passes the Church Taxation Bill.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 20.--In the house this morning twenty remonstrances were presented against the passage of the law to tax church property, and a number of petitions asking for the establishment of the supreme court at Des Moines. The bill to provide for the semi-annual payment of taxes was ordered engrossed by a vote of 54 to 43. In the afternoon Mr. Holbrooks bill to provide for a board of supervisors of state institutions came up as the special order, consideration of which consumed the entire session. It was finally defeated by a vote of 42 to 49.

A concurrent resolution was adopted fixing the date of final adjournment on Wednesday, April 2d.

In the senate most of the day was occupied in considering the bill to relinquish to the general government the unearned portion of the lands granted to the state to aid in the construction of the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad. On motion of Bills, the bill was referred to the committee on federal relations, with instructions to report a memorial to congress to vest the title to said lands in the state. Bloom moved to reconsider the vote by which the reference was ordered, when a long debate on the merits of the bill followed. No vote was reached on the motion to reconsider. The bill limiting exemptions of church property from taxation was passed, and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

"Dickens' Dutchman" Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.--Charles Langheimer, long known as "Dickens' Dutchman," died recently, and his death was made known to-day. He died in the penitentiary and was quietly buried in the Potter's field, after serving fifty of his seventy-five years of life in a convict's cell. He was not a prisoner at the time of his death, but was allowed to return and die in prison, which he looked upon as his home.